ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOL. 7—NO. 27. ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1855. WHOLE NO. 328.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞No order for the paper, out of this county, will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.

☞**Advertisements** inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.

☞From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

—*ALSO*—

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854.

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Attention!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account, prior to the 1st of January, 1854 are requested to come forward and settle, without further delay.

WM. L. HILLIARD.

Asheville, Dec. 21, 1854

BOOTS, shoes, saddlery, hardware, candies, raisins, citron, currants, sugar, coffee, jewelry, iron nails, leather, castings, and everything else you ever heard of as an article of merchandise. Be sure to call, at the old stand, and see our goods and hear our prices.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, April 6, 1854.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE take occasion to inform their friends and the public that they have associated with them in the *Mercantile Business*, R. M. JONES, and that the style of the firm from and after the first of April, 1855, is *Smith, Baird & Co.*

Asheville, May 3, 1855.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

GOWER & DAVID,

General Receiving, Forwarding and Commission

MERCHANTS,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

Constantly on hand a good assortment of *GROCERIES* to sell cheap.

DAVIS N. GOWER. THOS. C. GOWER, J. A DAVID.

Greenville, August 30, 1855.

COMMITTED TO JAIL,

IN ASHEVILLE, ON THE 11th instant, a runaway negro, who says that his name is

ABRAHAM,

And that he belongs to William Wardy, of Madison county, Georgia, who bought him recently from Thomas Walker. Said boy is about 37 years old, tolerably black, quick spoken, about five feet eight inches high, and weighs probably 150 or 60 pounds. He had written passes, which he says he wrote himself. He can read tolerable well. He says he is a carpenter by trade.

The owner of said negro man is hereby required to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.

JOHN W. WILSON, *Jailor.*

Asheville, Sept. 13, '55. tf

Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths, carpenters, waggoners, shoe-makers and farmers, we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

A. W. BURTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleaveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

☞Collections of all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.

Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.

April 6, 1854.

Z. B. Vance,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

August 25, 1853. 211

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

R. M. HENRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

DR. J. F. E. HARDY

AND

DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.

Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. t

DR. J. D. REYNOLDS,

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country,

Office and residence, Asheville Hotel.

March 8, 1855. 1y

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods and Clothing,

131 MEETING STREET,

Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, } { P. M. CRAIGMILES,
R. W. PULLIAM, } { A. D. SMITH.

Sept. 29, '53.

SMITH & McDOWELL,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

W. B. RANKIN & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard ware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Ramsay's Piano Store,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Music and Musical Instruments

NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.

Columbia August 18, 1854—1y

W. L. HILLIARD, M. D.,

Apothecary & Druggist,

Asheville, N. C.

HAS now, and will keep constantly on hand, a well selected stock of

Pure and Genuine

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Painters' articles, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Fine Soaps, Cologne Water, Hair Oils, Extracts, &c. &c. &c.

Having used care and attention in the selection of his stock, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, feeling assured that the quality and prices of his goods cannot fail to render satisfaction to all.

☞Physicians prescriptions accurately compounded at all hours.

Asheville, April 5, '55. tf

FIRST IN TOWN!

SMITH & McDOWELL

HAVE just received and are now opening the heaviest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

they ever brought to this market, and one which for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in the South. They were bought for cash, and are offered at prices which cannot fail to please every customer. We do not deal in humbuggery, and when we say we can sell goods cheap, we mean what we say. We invite our old friends and customers, and the public generally, to call and look through our stock, and examine our prices,

SUPERIOR FLOUR.

30 Bags Superior FLOUR, just received, and for sale by

June 21. SMITH & McDOWELL.

For the Ladies, Especially

WE have silks, satins, ginghams, alpaceas, prints, plaids of every hue and color, muslins, mourning muslins, lawns of every color, barages, delains, silk tissues, veils, black, brown, green and blue love veils; shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemizetts; white and black laces edgings, lace fringe, dress trimmings, linens, jackonnets, Victoria lawns. Bonnets—Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers. Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfumery, &c. &c.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

The Last Call.

IT is now near the 1st day of January, 1855, and all persons indebted to us are requested, for the last time, to call and make payment. With many we have waited long, and now we are compelled to collect. If payment is not made during the month of January, you may look for your note or account in the hands of an officer. Collect we must. Further indulgence cannot be given. SMITH & McDOWELL.

NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION

for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in September. It is very important that pupils should be punctual in their attendance at the beginning of the session.

Applications for admission, &c., should be made to WM. D. COOKE, Principal.

August 16, 1855. 6t.

GRASS SEEDS.

No. 1 Clover, Timothy and Herds grass seeds, for sale by SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

March 15, 1855.

Clarendon Iron Works.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

A. H. Vanbokkelen, Proprietor.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the "Clarendon Iron Works," solicits orders for

Steam Engines of any power or style,
Saw Mills of every variety,
Mining Machinery and Pumps,
Grist and Flour Mills, complete,
Parker, Turbine, and other Water wheels,
Rice field Pumps and Engines,
Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crusher,
Rice Thrashers,
Shingle Machines,
Shafting Hangers and Pullies,
Cotton Gins and Gearing,
Iron Castings of all kinds and patterns,
Brass " " "
Locomotive and Tubular Boilers,
Fine and plain Cylinder Boilers,
Blacksmith work of all kinds,
Iron Doors for Houses and Jails.

THE ESTABLISHMENT

Having been re-organized for the express purpose of insuring punctuality in the execution of all orders, the public may rest satisfied that any work which may offer will be promptly delivered according to promise, and of such workmanship as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

The Mechanical Department

Being in charge of men of talents and experience, I have no hesitation in saying that the work hereafter turned out, shall compare favorably in every respect with that of the most celebrated in the States, and at prices which will make it to the interest of all in want to send me their orders.

REPAIR WORK

Always done without delay—and having a large force for that purpose, it will prove advantageous to any person needing such to give me the preference without regard to expense of sending same from a distance.

Orders will be addressed to "Clarendon Iron Works," Wilmington, N. C.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN.

October 15. tf

CHARLOTTE HOTEL.

THIS Hotel situated in the centre of the town of Charlotte, convenient to all the places of business—is still kept open for public accommodation. The proprietor has been engaged in keeping a public house at this stand for fourteen years. He now offers to the use of the public a new edition of his former house greatly enlarged and improved, presenting in front a two story **Verandah** 100 feet in length by 12 feet in width, handsomely shaded by trees in the side walk, affording a pleasant promenade at all hours of the day.

The house is thoroughly furnished throughout and in every part of it creature comforts are abundant and tangible, especialy in the **Dining Room**, where the inner man is renewed day by day.

Connected with this Hotel are stables affording room for 100 horses, abundantly furnished with grain and provender, attended by faithful and obliging hostlers.

The proprietor feels confident that with his long experience and many new advantages added to his own native disposition to be pleasing and agreeable, he is prepared to offer to his friends and the rest of mankind, as many comforts and as much good cheer as will be found anywhere, perhaps a little more so.

J. B. KEER.

Charlotte, N. C., Aug. 23, 1855. 3m.

$100 REWARD.

SOUTH CAROLINA—CHESTER DISTRICT.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on the 20th of October

A NEGRO WOMAN and 3 Children.

The two eldest, boys, are mulattos; the youngest black and a female The ages of the children—eldest five years the second three, the youngest one. Supposed to be in the possession of Thomas Wilson. Said Wilson is the rise of 6 feet high, middle aged, had large whiskers when he left, pale eyes, one eye weak and runs water, hair brown. He may make for a free State.

I will give for the apprehension of said Negros, Fifty Dollars; and Fifty Dollars for the thief.

VALENTINE ATKINSON.

Chester C. H., S. C., Oct. 27, 1855.

Leather! Leather! Leather!!

A good supply of hemlock and oak tanned sole Leather, upper Leather, calf skins, shoe pegs, shoe thread, &c., for sale as low as any one in this country can offer, by

SMITH, BAIRD & VANE.

Dec. 21, 1854.

[CONTINUED FROM FOURTH PAGE.]

the United States further engages to urge upon the State governments to secure to the subjects of her Britannic Majesty the use of the several State canals, on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the United States.

And it is further agreed, that no export duty, or other duty, shall be levied on lumber or timber of any kind cut on that portion of the American territory in the State of Maine watered by the River St. John or its tributaries, and floated down that river to the sea, when the same is shipped to the United States from the province of New Brunswick.

ARTICLE 5. The present treaty shall take effect as soon as the laws required to carry it into operation shall have been passed by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and by the Provincial Parliaments of those of the British North American colonies which are affected by this treaty on the one hand, and by the Congress of the United States on the other. Such assent having been given, the treaty shall remain in force for ten years from the date at which it may come into operation, and further, until the expiration of twelve months after either of the high contracting parties shall give notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same; each of the high contracting parties being at liberty to give such notice to the other at the end of the said term of ten years, or at any time afterwards.

It is clearly understood, however, that this stipulation is not intended to affect the reservation made by article 4 of the present treaty, with regard to the right of temporarily suspending the operation of articles 3 and 4 thereof.

ARTICLE 6. And it is hereby further agreed, that the provisions and stipulations of the foregoing articles shall extend to the island of Newfoundland, so far as they are applicable to that colony. But if the Imperial Parliament of Newfoundland, or the Congress of the United States, shall not embrace in their laws, enacted for carrying this treaty into effect, the colony of Newfoundland, then this article shall be of no effect; but the omission to make provision by law to give it effect, by either of the legislative bodies aforesaid, shall not in any way impair the remaining articles of this treaty.

ARTICLE 7. The present treaty shall be duly ratified, and the mutual exchange of ratifications shall take place in Washington, within six months from the date hereof, or earlier if possible.

In faith whereof, we, the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed this treaty, and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done in triplicate, at Washington, the fifth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty four.

W. L. MARCY. [L. S.]
ELGIN AND KINCARDINE. [L. S.]

And whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged in this city on the 9th instant, by Willam L. Marcy, Secretary of State of the United States, and John F. Crampton, Esq're, her Britannic Majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to this government, on the part of their respective governments:

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this eleventh day of September, in the year of our [L. S.] Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty four, and of the independence of the United States of America the seventy ninth.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:

W. L. MARCY, *Secretary of State.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a compact between the United States of America and the royal government of Lew Chew was entered into at Napa, by their respective plenipotentiaries on the 11th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty four, which compact is word for word as follows:

Hereafter, whenever citizens of the United States come to Lew Chew, they shall be treated with great courtesy and friendship. Whatever articles these people ask for, whether from the officers or people, which the country can furnish, shall be sold to them; nor shall the authorities interpose any prohibitory regulations to the people selling, and whatever either party may wish to buy shall be exchanged at reasonable prices.

Whenever ships of the United States shall come into any harbor in Lew Chew they shall be supplied with wood and water at reasonable prices; but if they wish to get other articles, they shall be purchasable only at Napa.

If ships of the United States are wrecked on Great Lew Chew, or on islands under the jurisdiction of the royal government of Lew-Chew, the local authorities shall dispatch persons to assist in saving life and property, and preserve what can be brought ashore till the ships of that nation shall come to take away all that may have been saved; and the expenses incurred in rescuing these unfortunate persons shall be refunded by the nation they belong to.

Whenever persons from ships of the United States come ashore in Lew Chew, they shall be at liberty to ramble where they please without hindrance or having officials sent to follow them, or to spy what they do; but if they violently go into houses, or trifle with women, or force people to sell them things, or do other such illegal acts, they shall be arrested by the local officers, but not maltreated, and shall be reported to the captain of the ship to which they belong for punishment by him.

At Tumai is a burial ground for the citizens of the United States, where their graves and tombs shall not be molested.

The government of Lew Chew shall appoint skillful pilots, who shall be on the look-out for ships appearing off the island, and if one is seen coming towards Napa, they shall go out in good boats beyond the reefs to conduct her in to a secure anchorage, for which service the captain shall pay the pilot five dollars, and the same for going out of the harbor beyond the reefs.

Whenever ships anchor at Napa, the officers shall furnish them with wood at the rate of three thousand six hundred copper cash per thousand catties; and with water at the rate of 600 copper cash (43 cents) for one thousand catties, or six barrels full, each containing 30 American gallons.

Signed in the English and Chinese languages, by Commodore Matthew C. Perry, commander in chief of the United States naval forces in the East India, China, and Japan seas, and special envoy to Japan for the United States; and by Sho Fu fing, superintendent of affairs (Tsu-li-kwan) in Lew Chew; and Ba Rio-si, treasurer of Lew Chew, at Shni, for the government of Lew Chew, and copies exchanged this 11th day of July, 1854, or the reign of Hien fung, 4th year, 6th moon, 17th day, at the Town Hall of Napa.

M. C. PERRY.

And whereas the said compact has been duly ratified on both parts:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, have caused the said compact to be made public, to the end that the same and every clause and article thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 9th day of March, in the year of our Lord [L. S.] one thousand eight hundred and fifty five, and of the independence of the United States of America the seventy ninth.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:

W. L. MARCY, *Secretary of State.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a convention between the United States of America and her Britannic Majesty, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries, at Washington, on the seventeenth day of July last, which convention is, word for word, as follows:

Whereas a convention was concluded on the 8th day of February, 1853, between the United States of America and her Britannic Majesty, for the settlement of outstanding claims, by a mixed commission, limited to endure for twelve months from the day of the first meeting of the commissioners: and whereas doubts have arisen as to the practicability of the business of the said commission being concluded within the period assigned, the President of the United States, and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, are desirous that the time originally fixed for the duration of the commission should be extended, and to this end have named plenipotentiaries to agree upon the best mode of effecting this object—that is to say: the President of the United States, the Honorable William L. Marcy, Secretary of State of the United States; and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, John Fiennes Crampton, Esq., her Majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Washington, who have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE 1. The high contracting parties agree that the time limited in the convention above referred to for the termination of the commission, shall be extended for a period not exceeding four months from the 15th of September next, should such extension be deemed necessary by the commissioners, or the umpire, in case of their disagreement; it being agreed that nothing contained in this article shall in anywise alter or extend the time originally fixed in the said convention for the presentation of claims to the commissioners.

ART. 2. The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London, as soon as possible within four months from the date thereof.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at Washington, the seventeenth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty four.

W. L. MARCY, [L. S.]
JOHN F. CRAMPTON, [L. S.]

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at London on the 18th ultimo, by James Buchanan, Esq., envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Great Britain, and the Earl of Clarendon, her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on the part of their respective governments:—

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States, and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 11th day of September, in the year of our [L.S.] Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty four, and of the independence of the United States the seventy ninth.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:

W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Convention, between the United States of America and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries, at Washington, on the 22d day of July last; which convention, being in the English and French languages, is, word for word, as follows:—

The United States of America and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, equally animated with a desire to maintain, and to preserve from all harm, the relations of good understanding which have at all times so happily subsisted between themselves, as also between the inhabitants of their respective States, have mutually agreed to perpetuate, by means of a formal convention, the principles of the right of neutrals at sea, which they recognize as indispensable conditions of all freedom of navigation and maritime trade.—For this purpose, the President of the United States has conferred full powers on William L. Marcy, Secretary of State of the United States; and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias has conferred like powers on Mr. Edward de Stoeckl, Counsellor of State, knight of the orders of Ste. Anne, of the 2d class, of St. Stanislas, of the 4th class, and of the Iron Crown of Austria, of the 3d class, his Majesty's charge d'affaires near the government of the United States of America: and said plenipotentiaries after having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have concluded and signed the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

The two high contracting parties recognize as permanent and immutable the following principles, to wit:

1st. That free ships make free goods—that is to say, that the effects or goods belonging to subjects or citizens of a Power or State at war are free from capture and confiscation when found on board of neutral vessels, with the exception of articles contraband of war.

2d. That the property of neutrals on board an enemy's vessel is not subject to confiscation, unless the same be contraband of war. They engage to apply these principles to the commerce and navigation of all such Powers and States as shall consent to adopt them on their part as permanent and immutable.

ARTICLE II.

The two high contracting parties reserving themselves to come to an ulterior understanding as circumstances may require, with regard to the application and extension to be given, if there be any cause for it, to the principles laid dowu in the 1st article. But they declare from this time that they will take the stipulations contained in said article 1st as a rule, whenever it shall become a question, to judge of the rights of neutrality.

ARTICLE III.

It is agreed by the high contracting parties that all nations which shall or may consent to accede to the rules of the first article of this convention, by a formal declaration stipulating to observe them, shall enjoy the rights resulting from such accession as they shall be enjoyed and observed by the two Powers signing this convention. They shall mutually communicate to each other the results of the steps which may be taken on the subject.

ARTICLE IV.

The present convention shall be approved and ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of said States, and by his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and the ratifications of the same shall be exchanged at Washington, within the period of ten months, counting from this day, or sooner, if possible.

In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention, in duplicate, and thereto affixed the seal of their arms.

Done at Washington, the twenty second day of July, the year of Grace, 1854.

W. L. MARCY, [L. S.]
EDOUARD STOECKL. [L. S.]

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged in this city on the 31st ultimo, by William L. Marcy, Secretary of State of the United States, and Mr. Edward de Stoeckl, his imperial Majesty's charge d'affaires to this government, on the part of their respective governments:

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have herunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this first day of November, in the year of our [L. S.] Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty four, and of the independence of the United States the seventy ninth.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:

W. L. MARCY, *Secretary of State.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Treaty, between the United States of America and the Argentine Confederation, was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentaries, at San Jose de Flores, on the tenth day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty three; which treaty being in the English and Spanish languages, is, word for word, as follows:—

Treaty for the Free Navigation of the Rivers Parana and Uruguay, between the United States and the Argentine Confederation.

The President of the United States and his Excellency the Provisional Director of the Argentine Confederation, being desirous of strengthening the bonds of friendship which so happily subsist between their respective States and countries, and convinced that the surest means of arriving at this result is to

take in concert all the measures requisite for facilitating and developing commercial relations, have resolved to determine by treaty the conditions of the free navigation of the Rivers Parana and Uruguay, and thus to remove the obstacles which have hitherto impeded this navigation.

With this object they have named as their plenipotentiaries, that is to say—the President of the United States, Robert C. Schenck, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Brazil, and John S. Pendleton, Charge de'Affaires of the United States to the Argentine Confederation; and his Excellency the Provisional Director of the Argentine Confederation, Doctor Don Salvador Maria del Carril, and Doctor Don Jose Benjamin Gorostiaga; who, after having communicated to each other their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles.—

ARTICLE I. The Argentine Confederation, in the exercise of her sovereign rights, concedes the free navigation of the Rivers Parana and Uruguay, wherever they may belong to her, to the merchant vessels of all nations, subject only to the conditions which this treaty establishes, and to the regulations sanctioned, or which may hereafter be sanctioned, by the national authority of the Confederation.

ARTICLE II. Consequently, the said vessels shall be admitted to remain, load, and unload in the places and ports of the Argentine Confederation which are open for that purpose.

ARTICLE III. The Government of the Argentine Confederation, being desirous to provide every facility for interior navigation, agress to maintain beacons and marks pointing out the channels.

ARTICLE IV. A uniform system shall be established by the competent authorities of the Confederation, for the collection of the custom-house duties, harbor lights, police, and pilotage dues, along the whole course of the waters which belong to the Confederation.

ARTICLE V. The high contracting parties, considering that the island of Martin Garcia may, from its position, embarass and impede the free navigation of the confluents of the River Plate, agreed to use their influence to prevent the possession of the said island from being retained or held by any State of the River Plate, or its confluents which shall not have given its adhesion to the principle of their free navigation.

ARTICLE VI. If it should happen (which God forbid) that war should break out between any of the States, Republics, or Provinces, of the River Plate or its confluents, the navigation of the Rivers Parana and Urugnary shall remain free to the merchant flag of all nations, excepting in what may relate to munitions of war, such as arms of all kinds, gun powder, lead, and cannon balls.

ARTICLE VII. Power is expressly reserved to his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, and the Governments of Bolivia, Paraguay, and the Oriental State of Uruguay, to become parties to the present treaty, in case they should be disposed to apply its principles to the parts of the Rivers Parana, Paraguay, and Uruguay, over which they may respectively possess fluvial rights.

ARTICLE VIII. The principal objects for which the Rivers Parana and Uruguay are declared free to the commerce of the world, being to extend the mercantile relations of the countries which border them, and to promote immigration, it is hereby agreed that no favor or immunity shall be granted to the flag or trade of any other nation which shall not equally extend to those of the United States.

ARTICLE IX. The present treaty shall be ratified on the part of the Government of the United States within fifteen months from its date, and within two days by his Excellency the Provisional Director of the Argentine Confederation, who shall present it to the first Legislative Congress of the Confederation, for their approbation.

The ratifications shall be exchanged at the seat of Government of the Argentine Confederation, within the term of eighteen months.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty, and affixed thereto their seals.

Done at San Jose de Flores, on the tenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty three.

ROBT C. SCHENCK, [Seal.]
JNO. S. PENDLETON, [Sael.]
SALVADOR MA. DEL CARRIL, [Seal.]
JOSE B. GOROSTIAGA, [Seal.]

And, whereas, the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged in the city of Parana, on the twentieth day of December last;

Now, therefore, be it known that I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this ninth day of April in the year of our Lord, one thou-
[L. S.] sand eight hundred and fifty five, and of the Independence of the United States the seventy ninth.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:
W. L. MARCY, *Secretary of State.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
A. PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Treaty, between the United States of America and the Argentine Confederation, was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries, at San Jose, on the twenty seventh day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty three; which treaty being in the English and Spanish language, is, word for word, as follows:—

Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation, between the United States and the Argentine Confederation.

Commercial intercourse having been for some time established between the United States and the Argentine Confederation, it seems good for the security as well as the encouragement of such commercial intercourse, and for the maintenance of good understanding between the two governments, that the relations now subsisting between them should be regularly acknowledged and confirmed by the signing of a treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation. For this purpose they have nominated their respective plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

The President of the United States, Robert C. Schenck, envoy extraordinary, and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Brazil, and John S. Pendleton, charge d'affaires of the United States to the Argentine Confederation; and his excellency the provisional director of the Argentine Confederation, Don Salvador Maria del Carril, and Doctor Don Jose Benjamin Gorostiago;

Who, after having communicated to each other their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

Art. I. There shall be perpetual amity between the United States and their citizens on the one part, and the Argentine Confederation and its citizens on the other part.

Art. II. There shall be between all the territories of the United States and all the territories of the Argentine Confederation a reciprocal freedom of commerce. The citizens of the two countries, respectively, shall have liberty, freely and securely, to come with their ships and cargoes to all places, ports and rivers, in the territories of either, to which other foreigners, or the ships or cargoes of any other foreign nation or State, are, or may be, permitted to come; to enter into the same, and to remain and reside in any part thereof, respectively; to hire and occupy houses and warehouses, for the purposes of their residence and commerce; to trade in all kinds of produce, manufactures and merchandise of lawful commerce; and generally to enjoy, in all their business, the complete protection and security, subject to the general laws and usages of the two countries respectively. In like manner, the respective ships of war, and post offices or passenger packets of the two countries, shall have liberty, freely and securely, to come to all harbors, rivers, and places to which other foreign ships of war and packets are, or may be, permitted to come; to enter into the same; to anchor and remain there and refit, subject always to the laws and usages of the two countries respectively.

Art. III. The two high contracting parties agree that any favor, exemption, privilege, or immunity whatever, in matters of commerce or navigation, which either of them has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the citizens or subjects of any other government, nation, or State, shall extend, in identity of cases and circumstances, to the citizens of the other contracting party, gratuitously, if the concession in favor of that other government, nation, or State, shall have been gratuitous; or, in return for an equivalent compensation, if the concession shall have been conditional.

Art. IV. No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the territories of either of the two contracting parties, of any article of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the territories of the other contracting party, than are, or shall be, payable on the like article of any other foreign country; nor shall any other or higher duties or charges be imposed in the territories of either of the contracting parties, on the exportation of any article to the territories of the other, than such as are, or shall be, payable on the exportation of the like article to any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be imposed upon the importation or exportation of any article of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the territories of either of the contracting parties to or from the territories of the other, which shall not equally extend to the like article of any other foreign country.

Art. V. No other or higher duties or charges, on account of tonnage, light, or harbor dues, pilotage, salvage in case of average or shipwreck, or any other local charges shall be imposed in the ports of the two contracting parties, on the vessels of the other, than those payable in the same ports on its own vessels.

Art. VI. The same duties shall be paid, and the same drawbacks and bounties allowed, upon the importation or exportation of any article into or from the territories of the United States, or into or from the territories of the Argentine Confederation, whether such importation or exportation be made in vessels of the United States, or in vessels of the Argentine Confederation.

Art. VII. The contracting parties agree to consider and treat, as vessels of the United States and of the Argentine Confederation, all those which, being furnished by the competent authority with a regular passport or sea letter, shall, under the then existing laws and regulations of either of the two governments, be recognized fully and *bona fide* as national vessels, by that country to which they respectively belong.

Art. VIII. All merchants, commanders of ships, and others, citizens of the United States, shall have full liberty, in all the territories of the Argentine Confederation, to manage their own affairs themselves, or to commit them to the management of whomsoever they please, to broker, factor, agent, or interpreter; nor shall they be obliged to employ any other persons in this capacity than those employed by citizens of the Argentine Confederation, nor to pay them any other salary or remuneration than such as is paid in like cases by citizens of the Argentine Confederation. And absolute freedom shall be allowed in all cases, to the buyer and seller, to bargain and fix the price of any goods, wares, or merchandise imported into, or exported from, the Argentine Confederation, as they shall see good—observing the laws and established customs of the country. The same rights and privileges, in all respects shall be enjoyed in the territories of the United States, by the citizens of the Argentine Confederation. The citizens of the two contracting parties shall reciprocally receive and enjoy full and perfect protection for their persons and property, and shall have free and open access to the courts of justice in the said countries respectively, for the prosecution and defence of their just rights, and they shall be at liberty to employ in all cases such advocates, attorneys, or agents, as they may think proper; and they shall enjoy, in this respect, the same rights and privileges therein, as native citizens.

Art. IX. In whatever relates to the police of the ports, the landing and unlading of ships, the safety of the merchandise, goods, and effects, and to the acquiring and disposing of property of every sort and denomination, either by sale, donation, exchange, testament, or in any other manner whatsoever, as also to the administration of justice, the citizens of the two contracting parties shall reciprocally enjoy the same privileges, liberties, and rights, as native citizens; and they shall not be charged in any of those respects, with any higher imposts or duties than those which are paid, or may be paid, by native citizens—submitting, of course, to the local laws and regulations of each country respectively. If any citizen of either of the two contracting parties shall die without will or testament, in any of the territories of the other, the consul general, or consul of the nation to which the deceased belonged, or the representative of such consul general or consul, in his absence, shall have the right to intervene in the possession, administration, and judicial liquidation of the estate of the deceased, conformably with the laws of the country, for the benefit of the creditors and legal heirs.

Art. X. The citizens of the United States residing in the Argentine Confederation, and the citizens of the Argentine Confederation residing in the United States, shall be exempted from all compulsory military service whatsoever, whether by sea or by land, and from all forced loans, requisitions, or military exactions; and they shall not be compelled, under any pretext whatever, to pay any ordinary charges, requisitions, or taxes, greater than those that are paid by native citizens, of the contracting parties respectively.

Art. XI. It shall be free for each of the two contracting parties to appoint consuls, for the protection of trade, to reside in any of the territories of the other party; but, before any consul shall act as such, he shall, in the usual form, be approved and admitted by the government to which is sent; and either of the contracting parties may except from the residence of consuls such particular places as they judge fit to be excepted.

The archives and papers of the consulates of the respective governments shall be respected inviolably, and under no pretext whatever shall any magistrate, or any of the local authorities, seize or in any way interfere with them.

The diplomatic agents and consuls of the Argentine Confederation shall enjoy, in the territories of the United States, whatever privileges, exemptions, and immunities are, or shall be, granted to agents of the same rank, belonging to the most favored nation; and, in like manner, the diplomatic agents and consuls of the United States, in the territories of the Argentine Confederation, shall enjoy, according to the strictest reciprocity, whatever privileges, exemptions and immunities are, or may be, granted in the Argentine Confederation, to the diplomatic agents and consuls of the most favored nation.

Art. XII. For the better security of commerce between the United States and the Argentine Confederation, it is agreed that if, at any time, any interruption of friendly commercial intercourse, or any rupture, should unfortunately take place between the two contracting parties, the citizens of either of them, residing in the territories of the other, shall have the privilege of remaining and continuing their trade or occupation therein, without any manner of interruption, so long as they behave peaceably, and commit no offence against the laws; and the effects and property, whether entrusted to individuals or to the State, shall not be liable to seizure or sequestration, or to any other demands than those which may be made upon the like effects or property belonging to the native inhabitants of the State in which such citizens may reside.

Art. XIII. The citizens of the United States, and the citizens of the Argentine Confederation, respectively, residing in any of the territories of the other party, shall enjoy, in their houses, persons, and properties, the full protection of the government.

They shall not be disturbed, molested, nor annoyed in any manner, on account of their religious belief, nor in the proper exercise of their peculiar worship, either within their own houses, or in their own churches or chapels, which they shall be at liberty to build and maintain, in convenient situations, to be approved of by the local government interfering in no way with, but respecting the religion and customs of, the country in which they reside. Liberty shall also be granted to the citizens of either of the contracting parties, to bury those who may die in the territories of the other, in burial places of their own, which, in the same manner, may be freely established and maintained.

Art. XIV. The present treaty shall be ratified on the part of the government of the United States within fifteen months from the date, and within three days by his excellency, the provisional director of the Argentine Confederation, who will also present it to the first legislative Congress of the Confederation, for their approval.

The ratifications shall be exchanged at the seat of government of the Argentine Confederation, within the term of eighteen months.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty, and affixed thereto their seals.

Done at San Jose, on the twenty seventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty three.

ROBERT C. SCHENCK. [L. S.]
JNO. S. PENDLETON. [L. S.]
SALVADOR MA. DEL CARRIL. [L. S.]
JOSE B. GOROSTIAGA. [L. S.]

And, whereas, the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were enchanged in the city of Parana, on the thirtieth day of December last;—

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled by the United States, and the citizens thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this ninth day of April, in the year of our Lord
[L. S.] one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the United States, the seventy-ninth.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:
W. L. MARCY,
Secretary of State.

The Pope.

The last number of a leading English journal has the following in regard to the Pope:

"The doom of the Pope's temporal power is to all appearance sealed, and its date can be no later than the day when the galling yoke of foreign domination is renounced.—Even the financial disorders of the Roman States are such as in ordinary course of things must insure their overthrow."

As the Know Nothings seemed apprehensive that the Pope would in some imaginable way or other get the control of the United States, we give the above piece of information to allay their apprehensions. Indeed, we suppose that they have already got the information as they are, since Botts made his move in Virginia to strike out the Catholic test, getting more and more in favor of abolishing the test, and permitting Catholics to enjoy equal rights with our other citizens.

If it should turn out in a year or so that the Pope should be stripped of his temporal power and get to be nothing more than a quiet Italian priest at the head of the church, we hope they will cease to dread him, at least so as not to proscribe Catholic citizens in the United States for fear of an invasion by the Pope.

To allay their fears still more, we will inform them that it is not protestantism that is engaged in the overthrow of the Pope, but the good republican Catholics of Italy who wish to establish a republican government.

We hope this will allay Know Nothing terror to some extent.—*Washington Union.*

THE FRENCH BROAD RAILROAD.—We are glad to see that the friends of this great project are moving in the Legislature. A meeting was held during the first part of the session, at which Gen. Wallace introduced a long and able memorial, which was adopted and assigned to Maj. Perry for presentation to the House. Mr. Kilgore has given notice that he would introduce a Bill to confer corporate powers on the "Greenville & French Broad Railroad." Mr. Perry has also given notice of a Bill to enable the Spartanburg & Union, and the Greenville & Columbia Rail Road Companies to extend their Roads to connect with the French Broad Road.

We have some doubts whether any results can be obtained this session, but the spirited movements of the friends of the enterprise will be productive of much good hereafter.—We know it is in hands that will do every thing possible.—*Spartanburg Express.*

The Board of Commissioners at Charlotte, passed an ordinance on the 24th ult., authorizing the Intendant of that town to subscribe $25,000 to the capital stock of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, provided the citizens of said town shall approve the same by a popular vote. For the purpose of ascertaining their wishes in relation to said subscription, an election will be opened and held on Saturday, the 22d instant.

A REVIVAL.—About fifty persons have recently made a profession of religious conversion at Ebenezer church in this District, under the preaching of Rev. Mr. Mitchell and Rev. Mr. Royall of the Furman University, assisted by Rev. Messrs. Runnion and Powell. On Sunday last 33 were baptised. Others will, we suppose, on Sunday next, be likewise baptised.—*Greenville Mountaineer.*

☞It is said that Mrs. John Tyler, who was a Gardiner, is heir to a just discovered fortune in England, by which she will get $500,000.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, December 13, 1855.

☞We received by Monday night's mail from Hendersonville a letter enclosing two dollars and what is evidently a part of an article intended for publication. The writer probably omitted to mail the first and second pages, as the one received is marked "3rd." The paper will be sent as directed, and if there has been a mistake in any way, the writer will please rectify it.

☞We this week conclude the publication of the Laws, Treaties, &c., of the last Congress, and shall hereafter be able to give a much larger amount of reading matter.

☞The reported death of Judge Douglas is incorrect. His health, at the latest dates, was improving. We are glad to hear it—the country could illy spare such a man at the present time.

FROM WASHINGTON.

We have intelligence from Washington up to the 8th instant. The House of Representatives was still without organization, and confusion beautifully confounded reigned supreme. Some dozens of ballots had been taken for Speaker, without any result. The last one stood: Banks, Freesoil, 100; Richardson, Democrat, 73; Fuller, Know Nothing Whig, 30.

The Senate is organized and ready for the transaction of business, but cannot proceed with the regular business without the House.

☞Godey's Lady's Book for January, 1856, is on our table. Ladies, how do you deny yourselves the pleasure of a monthly visit from this gem of the magazines?

☞The "Western Democrat," published at Charlotte, has changed hands, Messrs. Waring & Pritchard having sold out to Jno. J. Palmer, Esq. The paper has donned an entire new suit, and looks extremely neat; while the Editorial department is conducted with marked ability. We wish the retiring Editors peace and prosperity, and extend to brother Palmer the right hand of fellowship.

☞Professor C. F. McKay has been elected President of the South Carolina College.

☞The Know Nothings have elected a Justice of the Peace in Sumter county, Georgia. The Republican claims it as a *victory!*

☞It is stated that Utah will apply for admission into the Union as a slave State.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamer St. Louis from Havre arrived at New York on the 6th instant. She brought some news of interest. Three magazines of the French Artillery, near Inkerman, had been blown up, killing upwards of 70, and wounding 100, including 10 officers. Immense quantities of ammunition were destroyed.

A great fire had occurred in Paris, destroying an immense quantity of grain belonging to Government, and a large amount of flour, &c.

The Czar had dismissed Menschikoff from his staff. Muravieff had become insane on account of his defeat before Kars.

AFFAIRS IN TEXAS.

A bill is before the Legislature proposing that the State shall loan $5,000 per mile to any company that shall complete 50 miles of railway in the State, the State retaining a mortgage on the road. It is thought the bill will pass.

Several papers are urging the Legislature to instruct Senator Houston to resign, on account of his anti-Southern views.

STEAMBOATS BURNT.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 3.

The steamers Mayflower, George Collier and Wharf Boat have been burnt here, and several lives are reported lost.

THE CHINESE DEAD.—From the Christian Recorder we learn that the Chinese in California have a regular system of collecting their dead and sending them back to the Celestial land. They forward to all of the principal mining districts two inch pine planks, for the purpose of making boxes for the dead. These boxes are forwarded to San Francisco, where they are shipped to China. This useless practice is the result of two causes. First, a superstitious notion respecting the Celestial Empire; the second, is in common with all who have either no religion, or a religion based upon mere theological credulities of an unspiritual nature—they regard the body as all that is of man.

☞An exciting and painful affair came off near this place last Friday morning. The facts as they have been related to us are substantially as follows: Henry Stevens, Esq., a highly esteemed citizen, had for some days previous suspected that some unknown persons were taking liberties about his farm that are not recognized in the bill of rights; such for example as appropriating chickens, and various other articles upon which a hungry man would be likely to place a value. On Friday morning about daylight Mr. Stevens observed a fire on an elevated point of land on a distant part of his farm; his suspicions being aroused, and concluding that this fire had some connection with the depredations above alluded to, he called up two young men, and the three started for the fire, taking different routes so as to cut off retreat should it turn out that the fire had been kindled (as was suspected) by runaway negroes. Mr. Stevens was the first to get within plain view of the camp and its occupants, who proved to be two negro men. The negroes, it appears, became aware of the presence of Mr. S. at about the same moment that he discovered them. One of them, a large and powerful man, immediately sprang to his feet, and brandishing a large knife, and calling to his companion to "come on," rushed upon Mr. Stevens, who, totally unarmed, met him with rocks, sticks, and whatever he could get hold of, and thus kept him at bay, until one of the young men (Mr. West) came in sight, armed with a gun. At him the negro immediately rushed, with all the frenzied madness of a wounded tiger, and in reply to Mr. West's threat that he would shoot, yelled—"shoot and be d—d." He did shoot, but so closely had the negro advanced upon him that he knocked up the muzzle of the gun and escaped. The fight now became close and desperate—the negro attempting to use his knife, and Mr. West swinging his clubbed rifle to good purpose. At this moment, when the issue of the fight was doubtful, the other young man (Mr. Thomas Stevens) arrived, and being immediately advanced upon by the negro, levelled his gun and brought him down. Mr. West was slightly cut in several places, the other white men escaping without injury.

The negroes were brought to this place on Friday evening and lodged in jail, and tho' not thought to be seriously injured, a physician was called in to attend to the wounded man. He proceeded to dress his leg, and while doing so, the negro died.

On Saturday, Coroner Burgin summoned a Jury of Inquest and proceeded to examine the body, but were unable to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion as to the immediate cause of his death. It was evidently not the gun shot, for that was below the knee, and the heart, lungs and brain were sound. The general opinion seems to be that rage, excitement, over-exertion, and perhaps blows he received, jointly produced his death.

The other negro, who made no resistance, was kindly treated, and is now in jail at this place.

The negro who died said his name was Charles, and that he belonged to Mr. Henry S. Cobb, of Abbeville District, S. C. The other boy says his name is Franklin, and that he belongs to Dr. Lynch, of Abbeville.

The gentlemen upon whom this unpleasant affair was forced by the desperate and blood-thirsty recklessness of one of the negroes, regret it more than any one else can; but there was no alternative. They had to conquer the negro or be murdered; and that he unfortunately was so injured as to produce death, was but the result of his own expressed determination to die rather than be taken.

LOVE VS. THE MINISTRY.—"The course of true love never did run smooth." A young minister, attached to Old School Presbyterian church in this city, has for some time past been paying his addresses to a lady of wealth, who resides in Virginia, who, we understand, has been divorced, her first marriage being a forced one. The minister's congregation heard of the intended match, and a meeting of the trustees, or proper officers, was called to take the matter into consideration. The rule of the church forbidding a minister to marry with a divorced woman was pointed out to the lover, and he was asked to resign his love and hopes of connubial bliss. The minister, after mature deliberation, determined to resign his place in the church, along with its salary, and cling to her to whom, no doubt, his heart's best affections have been given. —*Philadelphia Ledger.*

☞A large number of counterfeit notes on the Bank of Georgetown, South Carolina, are in circulation in Southwestern Virginia.

Dr. Charles W. Moore, Jr., of Boston, has been offered the appointment of Surgeon in the Russian army, with a salary of $3,000 per annum, and a liberal outfit.

The Bank of Savannah has announced its eighth semi-annual dividend, payable on demand—at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. The Marine Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on demand; and the Central Rail Road and Banking Company has also declared a dividend of five per cent. on the operations of the last six months.

All the chestnut trees throughout the section of Rockingham county, N. C., and the surrounding country, have died during the past season. No satisfactory cause can be discovered.

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

Affairs in Kansas are approaching a crisis—indeed, the Territory is already in a state of civil war. The end, no man can foresee. We append several despatches, embracing all the information yet received in regard to the lamentable state of affairs in that quarter:

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 30.

We have accounts from Independence today, stating that three armed free statesmen had attempted to drive Mr. Coleman, a pro-slavery settler, from his claim near Hickory Point. Mr. Coleman killed one of his assailants, when a mob gathered together, drove him and other settlers off, and then burned down their houses. The ringleader in this affair was arrested by Marshal Jones, and taken to Lecompton. Gov. Shannon had called out the militia. Many citizens from Independence, Weston and St. Joseph's, have gone to offer their services to the Governor to restore order. The people of Lawrence are in arms, and have five pieces artilery. A number of houses have been burnt in Douglas county, and several families driven to Missouri for refuge. The law and order people of the Territory are rallying in large numbers to assist the Sheriff in the execution of the laws. Sixteen houses were burned at Hickory Point, and several of its citizens were missing.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.

Gov. Shannon, of Kansas, has telegraphed to the President for aid to quell the disturbances which have broken out between the anti and pro-slavery parties in Kansas. The President has promptly ordered a concentration of troops from the nearest points to preserve peace.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.

Despatches from Kansas fully confirm the accounts of disturbances. An attack by the Anti-Slavery men on Atchison city was expected, and the inhabitants had sent to Weston for arms and ammunition.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 6.

By a despatch from Weston, we have the following account from the seat of war: Eight hundred men, armed with Sharp's rifles, are at Lawrence, and they say they can raise three thousand more. They are willing that Sheriff Jones should peaceably search for escaped prisoners, and that they will not commence hostilities, but will act on the defensive to the last. Pomeroy is now at Lawrence, having escaped from his captors. It is said that the pro-slavery party have 300 men at Franklin, and 200 at Douglas and Lecompton. Jones was to execute writs on prisoners yesterday, and if resistance was offered, would await further orders from the Governor.

It is thought there would be a fight before matters were settled. No United States troops had been ordered out.

The pro-slavery party encamped on Wakasasa river, and last night, by order of the Governor, they arrested Gen. Pomeroy, who was going to Kansas city with important despatches for the east. Threats have been made to destroy the American Hotel at Kansas, on the supposition that it was owned by the Emigrant Aid Society. The mass of the citizens pledge themselves to defend and prevent its destruction. Four or five hundred men, several pieces of artillery and probably a thousand muskets, passed through Independence yesterday, from the border counties of Missouri, to aid the Sheriff of Douglas county in maintaining order.

FOR THE, CURE OF WHOOPING COUGH.—The best kind of coffee, prepared for the table, and given as a common drink to the child as warm as it can be drunk; and a piece of alum for the patient to lick as often as it may wish. Most children are fond of alum, and will get all they need without urged; but if they dislike it, they must be made to taste of it eight or ten times in the course of the day. It will effectually break up the worst case of whooping cough in a short time. To adults or children in the habit of taking coffee, the remedy is good for nothing.

GENIUS PROGRESSING.—The following is a literal copy of a list of questions proposed for discussion in a debating club out West:

Subjeck of diskussion?
Is dancin morally rong?
Is the reading of fiktisus works commendiable?
Is it necessary that femalls shud receive a thoroh litterrary educashun?
Ot femalls to take part in politicks!

LORD BROUGHAM.—It is said that this distinguished individual lately, in a playful mood, wrote the following epitaph on himself:

Here, reader, turn your weeping eyes,
My fate a useful moral teaches:
The hole in which my body lies
Would not contain one half my speeches.

☞The finances of the editor of the Elkton, Ky., Banner, are in a desperate condition. In an appeal to his subscribers to pay up, he says:

"Friends, we are almost penniless—Job's turkey was a millionaire, compared with our present depressed treasury! To day, if the price of salt was two cents a barrel full, we couldn't buy enough to pickle a jay bird."

The deficit in the Post Office Department for the present year will be about two millions and a half of dollars, or some three quarters of a million more than last year. There has been added during the year some 3,700 miles of road service to the operations of the Department.

The U. S. Senate on Tuesday elected the Rev. H. Dean as Chaplain for the session.

What is wit? That peculiar kind of talent that leads to pulled noses and broken heads.

The emigration to Texas has increased very rapidly during recent months. Crops are excellent.

The Missouri House of Delegates have enacted a bill which prohibits the president, professors or tutors of the University of that State from preaching or exereising the functions of a minister of the Gospel, or any of the learned professions, passed by a large majority.

Judge Manly and the Universalists.

It is generally known to the public that Judge Manly rejected the testimony of some individuals of the Universalist persuasion, at the Fall Term of Jackson Superior Court.—This decision of the learned and able Judge not only elicited wide comment from the press, but received the attention of a body of men styling themselves "A Convention" of North Carolina Universalists, who recently assembled in the Eastern part of the State, and who gave his Honor Judge Manly and the rest of mankind to understand that they would take early steps to vindicate their rights before the legal tribunals of the country. This grand pronunciamento has called forth the following letter from Judge Manly, which we find in the Wilmington Herald of the 6th instant:—

RUTHERFORD, Dec. 1st, 1855.

A decision of mine in Jackson county has been made the subject of denunciation by a State Convention of the Universalist denomination of Christians in Sampson county. Public censure coming from so respectable a source requires of me to make a statement of the facts; which I am satisfied have been misunderstood, and which are necessary to enable the public to judge rightly.

Except the form of affirmation provided for Quakers, Menonists and Dunkards, there are only two forms of oaths by which persons can be qualified to give testimony in North Carolina. An oath on the Holy Gospels, and (for those who have scruples of conscience about swearing) an appeal to God with uplifted hand. These forms may be seen by reference to the Revised Statutes in the beginning of the chapter on the subject of oaths.

The witness in question, when offered, declined taking an oath on the Holy Gospels in the usual form, on the ground of conscientious scruples; and the clerk was about to swear him in the alternative form prescribed by the act of Assembly when it was objected that he did not believe in a future state of rewards and punishments. Upon examination, he stated he believed "all persons would be saved from their sins, and exempted from pains and penalties for them altogether in the next world—that sin had its punishment in this life, but none in the life to come." By a reference to the terms of the oath which it was proposed to administer to him, it will at once be seen that he could not take that form of oath. It is in the following words—"I appeal to God as the witness of truth and the avenger of falsehood as I shall answer the same at the *great day of judgment* when the secrets of all hearts shall be made known, that the evidence that I will give" &c.

Here the sanction appealed to is accountability at the great day of judgment. As he did not believe in this sanction, and declined taking the oath on the Gospels; and as these are the only two forms in which persons (except Quakers, &c.,) can be sworn in North Carolina, it follows, that he could not be sworn at all without forcing his conscience. In his case, therefore, the court was relieved from the duty of deciding what are the sanctions appealed to in the common form of oath, and whether, with his belief, he could have taken that oath if he had offered to do so. Upon this plain statement I think it might be safely submitted to the sober second thoughts of the Convention in Sampson itself, whether their denunciations against me, in the particular case stated, are not harsh and uncalled for.

Whether the belief of the witness offered and thus excluded is the belief of the Universalists, I have no means of knowing, as I have never seen any Catechism, or other symbolical book of the denomination, except what has been promulgated by the Convention in Sampson, as the articles of their belief; and that is too ambiguous to aid me in a decision. I have known in the part of the State where I reside, several estimable gentlemen who were said to be universalists; and I always understood that the characteristic feature of their belief was the *finite duration* of punishment in the next world; and that all would ultimately be brought into a state of blessedness. Under that impression, no objection was ever made by me, or any body else under my observation, to their competency, nor do I think that any just objection could be made.

It is due however to candor, to state that if the creed of the Universalist embraces a denial of all accountability, and punishment in the next world for sins, committed in the body, and unrepented of and unatoned for at death, he is not a competent witness as the law now stands in North Carolina, according to my opinion. Punishment, as well as reward, in a future state, is a necessary belief. In conformity with this opinion, a decision was made by me at the last Court for Cherokee County, and the point with others has been incorporated in a case and sent to the Supreme Court from that County. I trust it will be settled in some way—no person in the land will more cheerfully acquiesce in, and conform to the decision if it be against my opinion; none be more willing, in case the opinion is sustained, to have the law altered so as to embrace the excluded class.—My settled convictions have ever been in favor of a noninterference on the part of the Civil Authority, either directly or indirectly, whether by Legislation or otherwise, with religious liberty.

It is not my intention at this time to discuss at large the question of law involved in the opinion, I have here expressed. But as I have been called before the public, it may not be amiss for me to assure such as take any interest in the matter, that it has never been made by me a question of theology, of expediency, or of credibility, but simply of *competency* under the law. And believing the weight of authority and reasoning to be against the competency of the witness tendered, it became my duty to say so. In this the judicial officer has no discretion, but must pronounce the law as it is impressed upon his mind.

I am aware there are conflicting decisions in other States; and in our own State circuit decisions have been made both ways recently on this point. But the professional understanding has been generally in unison with my opinion. And the provisions made by our Legislature for qualifying witnesses to give testimony, manifestly recognize punishment of the sin of perjury in a future state as a necessary belief. The lessons given by Judges and others to uninstructed and ignorant persons, in every case which has fallen under my observation, have had for their burthen this dogma of punishment hereafter. And the elementary writers make belief in a future state of rewards and punishments necessary to competency. There have been indeed, some recent expositions of the phrase "*future state of rewards and punishments*," which restricts the *punishments* meant, to twinges of conscience in this world. But they are not authoritative, and do not strike me as consistent with any sound exegesis of the phrase, or of the principles involved.

In view of these things, if my fellow citizens of the Sampson convention will reflect upon them, it seems to me they will find reasons for my judgment, which if not convincing, will at least satisfy them that it might have arisen from the doubtfulness of the question, and not from any such intolerance and depravity of heart as would lead me to commit a "flagrant outrage" upon the rights of citizens, and an act "unconstitutional and inimical to republican government."

I have made this communication, not to deprecate scrutiny into my conduct and motives, whether public or private, official or unofficial; but that the case may be understood, before it is decided, by the tribunal to which the appeal is taken. I have said nothing, I trust, which it is not proper and becoming in me to say under the circumstances. And I have said all that is necessary, as I conceive, to present myself truly before my fellow citizens whose good opinion I desire, and would not willingly forfeit by acquiescing in a misconstruction of my motives, conduct or creed. And I shall now abide their judgment without apprehensions.

MATT. E. MANLY.

"THE EXCELSIOR."—We had an opportunity, the other day, of witnessing the operation of a Mill called "the Excelsior," invented by Mr. Charles Leavitt, of Quincy, Illinois, who obtained a patent on the 27th February, 1855. It is really astonishing to see with what ease and rapidity it chews up the corn and cob together. The great advantage which this Mill has over all others is this: fine grinding teeth are cast on large moveable rings, of which there are two sets—one for grinding corn and cob, and the other for grinding fine meal; and they can be furnished for $2 00 per set, at any time. For simplicity of construction, and convenience of use, we believe the "Excelsior" has no equal. It is warranted against breakages, and will grind from 10 to 15 bushels per hour, and can be worked with or one two horses. This mill received the first premium, (a Silver Cup,) in a thorough contest with the "Little Giant," at the late State Fair at Columbus, thus showing its superiority over all others. The "Excelsior" is manufactured by R. McLanagan & Co., 157 Main Street, Richmond, Va.—*Ral. Register.*

One of these Mills may be seen at work, on the premises of James M. Smith, Esq., in this town. It performs admirably, and many gentlemen who have examined it, are highly pleased with it. Every farmer and stock grower should have one of them. The Agent of the patentees, Mr. Langley, is still here, and ready to supply all orders for this useful Mill.

"THE OLD IS BETTER."—The Editor of the New York Express, himself an ex-member of Congress, speaking of the materials of the present Congress, remarks:—

South Carolina, with her old members, Tennessee with seven old ones, and Virginia with twelve, have an enormous advantage over all green hands, for one old member of wit and worth equals ten green ones of like wit and worth. To be efficient in Congress at all—not as a *spouter*, but as a *worker*, with power—at least four years' apprenticeship is indispensably necessary. For the first session a new member hardly knows his heels from his head—in practical matters—and ten times to one he will be out of order, rather than in order, when he wishes to accomplish anything, till he has at least two years training.

☞Gov. Adams, of South Carolina, has appointed the 31st of December, to be observed as a day of Thanksgiving, Humiliation and Prayer.

SECRETARY DOBBIN.—The rumor in the Newspapers, which originated with the New York Herald, that Mr. Secretary Dobbin intended to resign, is unfounded. His health, we are much gratified to state, is improving. He may, perhaps, go to Florida, or return to North Carolina, during the winter, and remain for a few weeks. Such a respite from his arduous labors could not fail to invigorate and strengthen him. "The President," says a Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, "entertains a special regard for him, and is, indeed, averse to any change in the Cabinet."

A RICH ACQUISITION.—A letter in the New York Sun, from Washington, says:

"The reports from the Mesilla Valley are exceedingly interesting, and the private notes of the United States officials are worth their public reports, twice over. The whole country is a vast ore field; silver, copper, iron, *platina*, gypsum, and coal, in vast beds, abound in every direction, and are in the richest quantities in the region along the Pecos, and up to the 33d parallel, which had been thought the poorest section of the Rio Bravo Valley."

THE "LIVE GIRAFFE."—Mr. R. H. Whitaker, of Raleigh, who formerly conducted the "Giraffe" with success, proposes to revive that paper, if sufficient fodder is guaranteed to keep the Animal in a healthy condition.—Address, Raleigh; terms, $2 a year. Laugh and grow fat.

☞Hon. James L. Orr will accept our thanks for a pamphlet copy of his letter to Hon. E. W. Dudley, "on the propriety of having the State of South Carolina represented in the Democratic National Convention, to be held in Cincinnati."

A stranger named Cole fell dead at a hotel in Clarksville, Va., the other day.

DIED,

At his residence, Pleasant Gardens, McDowell County, N. C., on the 24th November, 1855, ADOLPHUS L. ERWIN, ESQ., in the 66th year of his age.

He was born on the 14th February, 1789, at Morganton, in this State. He graduated at Green College, under Dr. Coffin, and after leaving College, applied himself to the study of Law and was admitted a member of the bar in 1812. He was married on the 27th November, 1817, and in the spring of 1822 joined the Presbyterian Church. He was ordained an Elder of that Church in 1823, and continued up to the time of his death a devoted member of it.

For thirty years Mr. Erwin was engaged in extensive practice as a lawyer, in the counties now composing a part of this and the adjoining judicial circuit. He was successful, and accumulated property by his professional labors. But he has left his children a better inheritance than the wealth or renown which rewards the efforts of professional or public men, and that is, his spotless name—his character for probity, integrity, justness and uprightness, which was never darkened by a suspicion during his long and well spent life.

Though engaged in pursuits which usually incline and fit a man for public service, Mr. Erwin never embarked in politics, nor sought any political promotion. He was at one time Councillor of State, and this we believe was the only office he ever held. He was decided and firm in his religious and political opinions, but never was nor never could have been a bigot or a partisan. He was by nature so gentle, so forbearing, so imbued with the true spirit of christian charity, that he rather avoided than sought occasions for controversy and dispute.

With such a disposition, there was no sphere in which the temptations were great enough to allure him from the charms of that happy family circle, where for nearly forty years he was honored and adored as its ever kind, fond and thoughtful head, and over which it was a greater pride and pleasure for him to rule through the gentle and persuasive influence of parental solicitude and love, than it would have been to direct the destiny of empires.

Though greatly afflicted in the latter years of his life, by a complication of painful diseases, well calculated to depress his spirits, he maintained that continual cheerfulness in all his sufferings, which it has been said constitutes true wisdom.

His house was always the abode of genuine and unaffected hospitality. Relations, friends and strangers were attached to him by the warmth and simplicity of his manners and the evident goodness of his disposition, manifested in those thoughtful little attentions which always secured the comfort and enjoyment of his guests.

He was an affectionate parent and devoted husband; a true friend; a just and conscientious man in his dealings with others; courteous and gracious to strangers; compassionate towards the afflictions of others; easily pardoning and remitting offences, for his mind was above injuries; and more than all these, a sincere christian.

Died, in this town, on the 17th ultimo, LAURA ELIZA, infant daughter of J. A. and V. A. Miller, aged three months and thirteen days.

Gen. Cary's Appointments.

Asheville—19th December, at 1 o'clock.
Reems Creek—20th December, at 11 o'clock.
Asheville—21st December, at candle light.

COMMITTED

TO THE JAIL of Buncombe county, N. C., on the 7th instant, a negro boy, who says his name is

FRANKLIN,

and that he belongs to Dr. A. W. Lynch, of Abbeville District, S. C. Said boy is about 25 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, copper color, and a likely fellow. He says he is a blacksmith and a house carpenter.

The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away; otherwise, he will be dealt with as the law directs.

JOHN W. WILSON,
Jailor.

Asheville, Dec. 13, 1855.

CLOTHING!

A FINE LOT of CLOTHING for sale, cheap for cash. Overcoats, close bodied coats, vests, pants, and talmas.

Dec. 6. SMITH & McDOWELL.

Carriage Making, Repairing and Blacksmithing.

TRIPLETT & SMITH,

HAVE formed a partnership foa the purpose of Carriage making and repairing, in their numerous departments. All descriptions of vehicles made to order, and kept constantly on hand. They have the very best of workmen and materials and their customers may rely on *good* and *fine* work of all kinds. They do not expect to succeed in business by clap trap and humbuggery, and will, as heretofore, turn off none but *first rate* work.

Buggy Poles, Carriage Poles, Single Trees, Splinterbars, bent and straight Shafts, Spring Bars, &c., kept constantly on hand.

Repairing done with despatch.

Horse shoeing and blacksmithing executed in a superior manner.

Prices as low as any other establishmenmt, North or South, and all work warranted.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,
JAMES SMITH.

June 28, 1855 1y.

PIANO FOR SALE.

A first rate PIANO, of fine tone and finish, will be sold on reasonable terms, if application be made soon to the subscriber.

T. G. MASSIE.

Asheville, Dec. 6, 1855.

ASHEVILLE
Mutual Insurance Company,

HAVING fully organized, will issue Policies of Insurance upon property and the lives of white persons and slaves, from ten to sixty years of age, at premium rates so low as to present great inducements to those who feel disposed to insure.

Property or slaves will be insured for two thirds their estimated cash value, and the lives of white persons for any amount not exceeding five thousand dollars, for one year, for seven years, or for life,—the lives of slaves for one year or for five years.

All losses sustained by any member of the Company will be promptly paid within ninety days after due notice thereof, according to the regulations prescribed by the By-Laws of the Company, has been given the Secretary.

It is deemed unnecessary to remark upon the advantages of insuring both life and property, as prudence and self interest will clearly dictate the course to be pursued by the slave and property holder, and by those the loss of whose lives would seal the wretchedness of their families.

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, W. Williams, M. Patton, A. B. Chunn, J. F. E. Hardy, Z. B. Vance, John Burgin, C. Moore, J. D. Hyman, W. W. McDowell, N. W. Woodfin, J. W. Woodfin, H. Johnston, J. L. McKee, J. R. Osborne.

OFFICERS.

J. R. OSBORNE, President.
W. W. McDOWELL, Vice President.
J. B. RANKIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PATTON.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.
J. D. BOYD, " "
C. N. CANDLER, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. VANCE, WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

All communications should be addressed to
J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary.*

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1855.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

To the Citizens of the 8th Congressional District of North Carolina.

HAVING received the Agency from the Inventors and Patentees of the latest improved and most highly approved

Grain Mills, and Corn and Cob Crushers,

now in use—found so profitable, and so extensively used in other parts of our land, in the improved methods of Stock Feeding—the subscriber is prepared to receive and fill orders for the same, at prices from 25 to 33 per cent. lower than they have previously been sold.

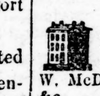
By the use of these *MILLS*, a saving of fully one third in food can be effected, as has been repeatedly tested; some say even more than that.

Every stock raiser should have them. One of these Mills is now in operation at this place. Full information in relation to the same can be obtained at this Office.

A. S. LANGLEY,
Traveling Agent.

Asheville, Nov. 29th, 1855.

FOR SALE.



THE HOUSE AND LOT near the College, owned by the subscriber. Persons desirous of purchasing will call upon W. W. McDowell, from whom they can learn terms, &c. J. M. CARLISLE.

November 22, 1855. 3m.

Spectator please copy 3 months, and hand bill to Mr. McDowell.

RAIL ROAD NOTICE.

AN Installment of one fourth of one per cent of the Capital Stock of the Greenville and French Broad R. R. Company," is required to be paid into the Treasury of the Company on or before the first Monday in January next. By order of the Board of Directors.

T. G. MASSIE, *Sec.*

Nov. 22, 1855. td

"Old Things Shall be Done Away."

The undersigned, successors to Smith, Baird & Vance, having associated themselves together under the name and style of

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

for the purpose of carrying on the Mercantile business, in its various branches, beg leave to say that they are now receiving accessions to their stock direct from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Charleston, and that it is their full intent *to make their mark* in the line of business they have selected, and with a view of building up a permanent trade, intend reducing the price of Goods as low as possible. Test for yourselves.

B. J. SMITH,
A. E. BAIRD,
R. B. VANCE,
R. M. JONES.

Asheville, May 3, 1855.

FAIR WARNING!

THE subscriber having determined to leave Asheville on the 1st day of January next, is compelled to close his business here by that time.—All persons indebted to him, by note or account, are therefore requested for the last time to call and settle. His business must be wound up, peaceably if it can, by law if it must.

The large and elegant assortment of fashionable

READY-MADE CLOTHING

now on hand, will be sold at prices astonishingly low. In fact, the Clothes have to be sold between this and the first day of January, and all who want bargains had better strike while the opportunity lasts. A little pile of money will purchase a tremendous pile of clothing now. Be quick—you will never see the like again.

Country merchants can replenish their stock as cheap here as in New York or Charleston.—Fact—try it.

J. B. LOWENBERG.

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1855.

MINERALOGY,
Assaying, Civil and Mining
Engineering, and Surveying.

THE subscriber is prepared to devote special attention to the above branches, and the application of Chemical Analysis thereto. Persons interested in MINING are invited to consult him for information or instruction in regard to the most recent and valuable methods of conducting the same.

Assays of Gold, Silver, Lead, Copper and other Mineral Ores, executed with punctuality and dispatch.

Assay specimens of one or two ounces, with a remittance of $5 00 for each Assay may be sent to the subscriber by mail. Metallic Ores tested by the most speedy and accurate process at $2 00 for each specimen.

WM. BEAL, A. M.

Murphey, N. C., January 4, 1855. 1y

Holston Conference Female COLLEGE,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THE Second Session of this flourishing Institution, on the ENDOWMENT PLAN, will commence on the 16th of JULY, under the superintendence of REV. ANSON W. CUMMINGS, D. D., assisted by an able corps of Female Teachers.

The Session will continue 42 weeks, at the close of which a public examination will be held.

Rates of Tuition Per Session of 10 Months:

Preparatory Department,	$13 00
1st Collegiate Class,	17 00
2d " "	21 00
3d " "	25 00
4th " "	30 00
Music on Piano and Guitar, each	30 00
Use of Piano, $2; Guitar, $1.	
French, Latin, or Greek,	10 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Embroidery,	16 00
Contingent Fee,	2 00
Board in Steward's Hall, per week,	1 50
Washing per dozen, extra,	37 1-2

Board can also be obtained in private families, if desired, at reasonable rates.

The construction of the Scholarship and Steward's Ticket Plan, by the Board of Trustees is, that it was originally intended to embrace only one pupil on each Scholarship and Ticket, at the same time; the reasons for which are so *obvious* that it is unnecessary to mention them.

In the advertisement of last session, it was announced that French, Latin, Greek, Music, Embroidery, &c., were extra, hence, as in all other Institutions of like grade, they will be charged for, whether pupils hold Scholarships or not.

DAVID C. TAYLOR and LADY, having proved in a trial of ten months their adaptation to the successful and pleasant management of the Steward's Hall, will be retained in that situation.

The Summer uniform, as adopted and worn by the pupils on public occasions, is white jackonet—Winter, mazarine blue worsted. No jewelry to be worn by the pupils while under the care of the Faculty. Parents and guardians are most earnestly requested to co operate with the Trustees in preventing useless extravagance.

Any additional information will be promptly furnished on application to the President or Secretary.

By order of the Board.

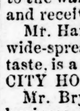
R. B. VANCE,
Sec. Board of Trustees.

Asheville, June 25, 1855. tf

CITY HOTEL,
(*FORMERLY HARRISON'S,*)

CORNER OF LAUREL AND RICHARDSON STREETS,

HARDY & BRYANT



RESPECTFULLY announces to their friends and the public generally, that they have taken charge of this house, and are refitting and furnishing on the latest and most approved style, and intend to spare neither pains nor expense in making it a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

Their table will, at all times, be supplied with the best the market and season can afford. They have secured the services of experienced and attentive servants; in short, made every arrangement necessary to the establishment of a first-rate house, and they hope by close and strict attention to the wants and comfort of their guests, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Mr. Hardy's long experience, and deservedly wide-spread popularity as a caterer for the public taste, is a sufficient guarantee of the success of the CITY HOTEL.

Mr. Bryant is by no means a new hand in the business, having been engaged for a few years past in that well known and popular Hotel, the Montgomery (Alabama) Exchange.

☞Their Omnibuses and Carriages will at all times be in readiness at the different Depots, to convey patrons to the Hotel, FREE OF CHARGE.

August 16, 1855.

Cancers Can Be Cured.
DR. CLOPTON

OFFERS his Professional Services to the afflicted in the Treatment of Cancers, Scrofula, tumors, ulcers, erysipelas, scald-heads, white swellings, pain in the bones or joints, dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys, syphilis, venerial affections, ringworm or tetter, rheumatism, gout, old sores. From his success in the treatment of these diseases, he feels safe in saying he will turn none away until they are effectually cured, when their general health is not destroyed. He will not require anything until a cure is effected. His treatment is not in the least painful or unpleasant. He will pay half price for *all young negroes afflicted with any of the above diseases.*

I will pay one hundred dollars for every case of Scrofula I fail to cure, when the general health is not destroyed.

Dalton, Ga., April 19, 1855.

N. B.—Dalton is within a few hours drive of those celebrated watering places, Catoosa, Cohuttah, and Gordon Springs. Office one door below C. B. Wellborn's Store, Dalton Georgia.

This is to certify that I had a very painful cancer on my face that extended so far into my mouth that I could eat with no satisfaction, and after trying a great many painful remedies that only aggravated the disease, and made it grow worse, I called on Dr. Clopton of Dalton, Ga., who arrested the disease immediately and in a few weeks my cancer was entirely well, I would recommend all those afflicted with cancers, to delay no time, but place themselves under the treatment of Dr Clopton, immediately and be cured.

MRS. LUCY HARALSON,
Whitfield County, Ga.

CLOTHS, cassimeres, fancy and black doeskins, kerseys, tweeds; and every article of goods for gentlemen's wear, just received.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars. Call and see for yourself.

Oct. 20. SMITH & M'DOWELL.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS!

At prices ranging from 25 cents to $6. New, beautiful, and lower than last winter.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854. tf

A FACT.

The copartnership heretofore existing between Drs. J. D. Boyd and J. M. Stevens, is dissolved by the latter intending to locate at Marion. The undersigned will continue the practice of *Physic*, and take at liberal prices for services rendered, any thing that either man or beast can eat. Send it on, if you have any to spare—I need it.

J. D. BOYD.

Asheville, Nov. 29th, 1855.

Wide Awake Know Nothing, and Young America Hats, together with Plush caps, and other styles, compose a part of the large stock of goods to be found at

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE'S.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
James M. Blair & Co.

ARE now receiving, and intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of every style of

GOODS,

suitable to this market. One of the firm has just returned from the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, where he selected with great care an entire new stock of the most desirable Goods to be found in those cities; and having made his purchases early in the season, he was enabled to avail himself of the newest and best styles of Goods to be found. Buying at cash prices and selling for cash, they feel confident that the heading of this advertisement is the "truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," and they invite the community at large to come and judge for themselves. They can, in an advertisement only call attention to a few things, as compared with their general stock. Among them,

Groceries,

Sugar, coffee, salt, molasses, rice, fish pepper, ginger, spice, cheese, tobacco, snuff, indigo, madder, &c.

Dry Goods.

Every variety and style of bleached and brown shirting and sheetings; brown and bleached drills; osnaburgs; bed ticking; linseys; calicos, muslins; de lains; worsted plaids; merenos; alpacas; rich black and fancy silks; ginghams; laces; cloths; cassimers; vestings; Ken. janes; tweeds, kerseys; gloves; blankets; cot.. linen and silk handkerchiefs; flannels; suspenders; sewing silk; spool thread; floss; assorted yarn; crewel; Irish linen; cambrics; and just whatever else is wanted in this line.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

All the assorted Drugs to cure all the diseases "that flesh is heir to." Sweet and castor oil; turpentine; varnishes; paints; salts; brushes; glass; putty; soaps; hair oil; logwood; cigars; and perfumery of every description.

Boots and Shoes.

An assortment never surpassed in this market, will be constantly kept on hand—being determined to keep up the *under-standing* of the community at all hazards. Come, then, and examine the ladies, gentlemen, girls, boys, misses, children, and infant's slippers, ties, pumps, gaiters, bootees, buskins; goat, morocco, kip and calf shoes; boots of every style; Miles boots and ladies shoes; together with a full stock of sole and upper leather; shoe thread, &c.

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, &c.

Their style of hats, caps, bonnets, &c., is perfect; children, boys and girls, men and women, may all get what is '*just suited to their mind*" by calling in, from a ten cent palm leaf to a five dollar Broadway beaver! Palm leaf, straw, leghorn, panama, wool, fur, silk, plush, velvet—*everything!*

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Iron; steel; nails; axes; shovels; spades; trace chains; drawing chains; drawing knives; saws; files; augers; chissels; locks; screws; hinges; butts; latches; spoons; scissors; knives and forks; shears, pocket and pen knives; squares; compasses; dividers; tea kettles; smoothing irons; and-irons; bridle bits; stirrups; shoe knives; candle-sticks; coffee mills; double bladed barlows; and all other such warlike instruments as are usually kept in this line.

CLOTHING.

Their stock of ready made clothing consists of pants, vests, shirts, drawers; over, dress and frock coats; sacktees and talmas, varying in price from fifty cents to twenty dollars. Ye that wish the outer man adorned as becometh the character of fashionable gentlemen, at prices as yet unequalled in Western Carolina, give us a call. Tailors, stand aside, for we intend to give the people "fits" without medicine, sickness, depression and prostration!

THINGS IN GENERAL.

Saddles, bridles, harness, fancy baskets, toys, rich carpeting, table covers, stationary, spun yarn, crockery ware, pins, needles, carpet bags, and all those other little notions that one forgets till they are gone. All are here.

Asheville, October 4, 1855.

J. T. GIBSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BURNSVILLE, N. C.

June 28, 1855.

GREAT ATTRACTION!!!
New Spring and Summer
GOODS!

THE undersigned are now receiving and opening at their *OLD STAND*, a heavy assortment of spring and summer **GOODS** of the latest and most fashionable styles; and embracing every variety usually kept in a retail establishment in this country.

They deem it unnecessary to enumerate the various articles, comprised within their assortment; or to specify prices;—suffice it to say, that they have been carefully and tastefully selected, by one of the partners in market; and will be sold at a *VERY SMALL* ADVANCE ON ORIGINAL COST.

They flatter themselves that the superior advantages of which they are possessed for purchasing Goods, will enable them to sell as low, if not a **Little Lower,** than any one else; and as you can get at their store any article you may stand in need of, it will be greatly to your advantage, *one and all*, to come, with your Feathers, Rags, Beeswax, Tallow, Hides, &c., &c.; and more important than all, with your pocket books well filled with *CASH*, and make your purchases of them.

To our old friends and customers, we tender our sincere thanks; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage they have hitherto bestowed upon us.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Asheville, April 5, '55. tf

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing.* Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Department.

A man, by calling on us early, can be fitted out and out, from a shirt collar standing at an angle of 45 degrees, to a pair of high heeled socks. Call at once, and the thing shall be *did.*

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854—tf

Receiving and Forwarding
GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

SMITH & McDOWELL

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from $5 to $10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not. April 7.

Saddlery, of every description, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & M'DOWELL.

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States.

PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

(CONTINUED.)

[CHAPTER CCXIII.]

An Act to Regulate the Carriage of Passengers in Steamships and other Vessels.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the vessels bound from any port in the United States to any port or place in the Pacific Ocean, or on its tributaries, or from any such port or place to any port in the United States on the Atlantic or its tributaries, shall be subject to the foregoing provisions regulating the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels, except so much as relates to provisions and water; but the owners and masters of all such vessels shall in all cases furnish to each passenger the daily supply of water therein mentioned; and they shall furnish a sufficient supply of good and wholesome food, properly cooked; and in case they shall fail to do so, or shall provide unwholesome or unsuitable provisions, they shall be subject to the penalty provided in the sixth section of this chapter, in case the passengers are put on short allowance of water or provisions.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That the captain or master of any ship or vessel arriving in the United States, or any of the Territories thereof, from any foreign place whatever, at the same time that he delivers a manifest of the cargo, and if there be no cargo, then at the time of making report or entry of the ship or vessel, pursuant to law, shall also deliver and report to the collector of the district in which such ship or vessel shall arrive, a list or manifest of all the passengers taken on board of the said ship or vessel at any foreign port or place; in which list or manifest it shall be the duty of the said master to designate particularly the age, sex, and occupation of the said passedners respectively, the part of the vessel occupied by each during the voyage, the country to which they severally belong, and that of which it is their intention to become inhabitants; and shall further set forth whether any and what number have died on the voyage; which list or manifest shall be sworn to by the said master, in the same manner as directed by law in relation to the manifest of the cargo; and the refusal or neglect of the master aforesaid to comply with the provisions of this section, or any part thereof, shall incur the same penalties, disabilities, and forfeitures as are provided for a refusal or neglect to report and deliver a manifest of the cargo aforesaid.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That each and every collector of the customs, to whom such manifest or list of passengers as aforesaid shall be delivered, shall quarter-yearly return copies thereof to the Secretary of State of the United States, by whom statements of the same shall be laid before Congress at each and every session.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That in case there shall have occurred on board any ship or vessel arriving at any port or place within the United States or its Territories, any death or deaths among the passengers, (other than cabin passengers,) the master, or captain, or owner, or consignee of such ship or vessel, shall, within twenty four hours after the time within which the report and list or manifest of passengers mentioned in section twelve of this act, is required to be delivered to the collector of the customs, pay to the said collector the sum of ten dollars for each and every passenger above the age of eight years, who shall died on the voyage by natural disease; and the said collector shall pay the money thus received, at such times and in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury, by general rules, shall direct, to any board or commission appointed by and acting under the authority of the State within which the port where such ship or vessel arrived is situated, for the care and protection of sick, indigent, or destitute emigrants, to be applied to the objects of their appointment; and if there be more than one board or commission who shall claim such payment, the Secretary of the Treasury, for the time being, shall determine which is entitled to receive the same, and his decision in the premises shall be final and without appeal: Provided, That the payment shall, in no case, be awarded or made to any board, or commission, or association, formed for the protection or advancement of any particular class of emigrants, or imigrants of any particular nation or creed; and if the master, captain, owner, or consignee of any ship or vessel, refuse or neglect to pay to the collector the sum and sums of money required, and within the time prescribed by this section, he or they shall severally forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars, in addition to such sum of ten dollars, for each and every passenger upon whose death the same has become payable, to be recovered by the United States, in any circuit or district court of the United States where such vessel may arrive, or such master, captain, owner, or consignee may reside; and when recovered, the said money shall be disposed of in the same manner as is directed with respect to the sum and sums required to be paid to the collector of customs.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That the amount of the several penalties imposed by the foregoing provisions regulating the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels, shall be liens on the vessel or vessels violating those provisions, and such vessel or vessels shall be libelled therefor in any circuit or district court of the United States, where such vessel or vessels shall arrive.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That all and every vessel or vessels which shall or may be employed by the American Colonization Society or the Colonization Society of any State, to transport, and which shall actually transport, from any port or ports of the United States to any colony or colonies on the west coast of Africa, colored emigrants, to reside there, shall be, and the same are hereby, subjected to the operation of the foregoing provisions, regulating the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That the collector of the customs shall examine each emigrant ship or vessel, on its arrival at his port, and ascertain and report to the Secretary of the Treasury the time of sailing, the length of the voyage, the ventilation, the number of passengers, their space on board, their food, the native country of the emigrants, the number of deaths, the age and sex of those who died during the voyage; together with his opinion of the cause of the mortality, if any, on board, and, if none, what precautionary measures, arrangements, or habits are supposed to have had any, and what agency in causing the exemption.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect, with respect to vessels sailing from ports in the United States on the eastern side of the continent, within thirty days from the time of its approval; and with respect to vessels sailing from ports in the United States on the western side of the continent, and from ports in Europe, within sixty days from the time of its approval; and with respect to vessels sailing from ports in other parts of the world, within six months from the time of its approval.

And it is hereby made the duty of the Secretary of State to give notice, in the ports of Europe, and elsewhere, of this act, in such manner as he shall deem proper.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That from and after the time that this act shall take effect with respect to any vessels, then, in respect to such vessels, the act of second March, eighteen hundred and nineteen, entitled "An act regulating passenger ships and vessels," the act of twenty second of February, eighteen hundred and forty seven, entitled "An act to regulate the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels;" the act of second March, eighteen hundred and forty seven, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to regulate the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels,' and to determine the time when said act shall take effect;" the act of thirty first January, eighteen hundred and forty eight, entitled "An act exempting vessels employed by the American Colonization Society in transporting colored emigrants from the United States to the coast of Africa from the provisions of the acts of the twenty second February and second of March, eighteen hundred and forty seven, regulating the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels;" the act of seventeenth May, eighteen hundred and forty eight, entitled "An act to provide for the ventilation of passenger vessels, and for other purposes;" and the act of third March, eighteen hundred and forty nine, entitled "An act to extend the provisions of all laws now in force relating to the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels, and the regulation thereof;" are hereby repealed. But nothing in this act contained shall in anywise obstruct or prevent the prosecution, recovery, distribution, or remission of any fines, penalties, or forfeitures, which may have been incurred in respect to any vessels prior to the day this act goes into effect, in respect to such vessels, under the laws hereby repealed, for which purpose the said laws shall continue in force.

But the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, and upon such conditions as he shall think proper, discontinue any such prosecutions, or remit or modify such penalties.

APPROVED, March 3, 1855.

RESOLUTIONS.

[No. 2.]

Joint Resolution to modify or change the original Plan of the Custom House at New Orleans.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proviso attached to the appropriations for the New Orleans custom house of March third, eighteen hundred and fifty one, and August thirty first, eighteen hundred and fifty two, and March third, eighteen hundred and fifty three, be so modified as to allow the substitution of wrought iron beams with light segmental brick arches, instead of the present groined ones in the upper story; and also that, instead of the marble roof contemplated by the original plan, authority be given to substitute such other suitable fire proof roof as shall be found best calculated to relieve the walls from superfluous weight.

APPROVED, December 19, 1854.

[No. 4.]

A Resolution for the Appointment of Regents in the Smithsonian Institution.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the vacancies in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, of the class "other than members of Congress," be filled by the reappointment of the late incumbents, viz: Rufus Choate, of Massachusetts, and Gideon Hawley, of New York.

APPROVED, December 27, 1854.

[No. 5.]

A Resolution providing for the Engraving, Lithographing, and Publishing of Drawings, Maps, Charts, or other Papers for Congress.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter, when any charts, maps, diagrams, views, or other engravings shall be required to illustrate any document ordered to be printed by either House of Congress, such engravings shall be procured by the Superintendent of the Public Printing, under the supervision and direction of such committee as the House ordering the printing of any such document shall direct.

Sec. 2. And be it further resolved, That the paper necessary for the execution of all such engraving shall be obtained in the same manner, and under the same regulations and restrictions, as are now provided by the act of August twenty six, eighteen hundred and fifty two, for the obtainment of other printing paper.

Sec. 3. And be it further resolved, That all plates which have been engraved for any document ordered by either House of Congress, and now under the charge of the Secretary of the Senate or Clerk of the House of Representatives, shall be placed in charge of the Secretary of the Senate or Clerk of the House Representatives, shall be placed in charge of the Superintendent of Public Printing.

APPROVED, January 18, 1855.

[No. 6.]

A Resolution relative to the Construction of the Laws for the Allowance of additional Compensation to the Clerks in the Census Bureau.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sixth section of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty five, and for other purposes," approved August fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty four, be so construed as to extend to the clerks employed in the Census Office the same additional compensation granted by the act of April twenty second, eighteen hundred and fifty four.

APPROVED, February 3, 1855.

[No. 7.]

A Resolution respecting the Arctic Expedition, commanded by Passed Assistant Surgeon E. K. Kane.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be and he is hereby, authorized to provide and despatch a suitable naval or other steamer, and, if necessary, a tender, to the Arctic Seas, for the purpose of rescuing or affording relief to Passed Assistant Surgeon E. K. Kane, of the United States Navy, and the officers and men under his command: Provided, That such steamer and tender shall be officered and manned by volunteers from the navy and others who may declare their willingness to be so engaged.

APPROVED, February 3, 1855.

[No. 9.]

A Resolution authorizing the President of the United States to confer the Title of Lieutenant General by Brevet, for Eminent Services.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the grade of lieutenant general be, and the same is hereby, revived in the army of the United States, in order that when, in the opinion of the President and Senate, it shall be deemed proper to acknowledge eminent services of a major general of the army in the late war with Mexico, in the mode already provided for in subordinate grades, the grade of lieutenant general may be specially conferred by brevet, and by brevet only, to take rank from the date of such service or services: Provided, however, That when the said grade of lieutenant general by brevet shall have once been filled, and have become vacant, this joint resolution shall hereafter expire and be of no effect.

APPROVED, February 15, 1855.

[No. 13.]

A Resolution accepting the Sword of Andrew Jackson, and returning the thanks of Congress to the Family of the late General Robert Armstrong.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of this Congress be presented to the family of the late General Robert Armstrong, for the present of the sword worn by General Andrew Jackson while in the military service of his country; and that this precious relic be hereby accepted in the name of the nation, and be deposited for safe keeping in the Department of State; and that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the family of the late General Robert Armstrong.

APPROVED, February 28, 1855.

[No. 14.]

A Resolution in relation to the New Orleans Custom House.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That authority be given to the Secretary of the Treasury to make such change in the mode of constructing the New Orleans custom house as will best, in his judgment, lighten the foundations from the great weight of the superstructure.

APPROVED, March 2, 1855.

[No. 23.]

Joint Resolution making an Appropriation for the Purchase of Territorial Libraries.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purchase of Territorial libraries for each of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska.

APPROVED, March 3, 1855.

[No. 24.]

A Resolution explanatory of an Act passed August third, eighteen hundred and fifty four.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it was the intention of the act of Congress, approved August third, eighteen hundred and fifty four, and the same shall be construed, to give to Wisconsin in aid of the improvement of the navigation of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, a quantity of land, equal mile for mile of its improvement to that granted to Indiana, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved May the ninth, eighteen hundred and forty eight.

[No. 25.]

Joint Resolution making Appropriation for the Payment of those entitled to the Benefits of the Resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States, passed March third, eighteen hundred fifty five, voting Extra Compensation to Pages, Folders, and Others.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum voted by the House of Representatives, March third, eighteen hundred and fifty five, for the payment of pages, folders, and other employees, be paid out of any moneys in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, March 3, 1855.

[No. 1.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by an act of the Congress of the United States, approved the fifth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty four, entitled "An act to carry into effect a treaty between the United States and Great Britain, signed on the fifth day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty four," it is provided that, whenever the President of the United States shall receive satisfactory evidence that the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and the Provincial Parliaments of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward's Island have passed laws, on their part, to give full effect to the provisions of the said treaty, he is authorized to issue his proclamation declaring that he has such evidence:

And whereas satisfactory information has been received by me that the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and the Provincial Parliaments of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward's Island have passed laws, on their part, to give full effect to the provisions of the treaty aforesaid:

Now, therefore, I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim that, from this date, the following articles, being the growth and produce of the said provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward's Island—to wit: grain, flour, and breadstuffs of all kinds; animals of all kinds; fresh, smoked, and salted meats; cotton wool; seeds and vegetables; undried fruits; dried fruits; fish of all kinds; products of fish and all other creatures living in the water; poultry; eggs; hides, furs, skins, or tails undressed; stone or marble in its crude or unwrought state; slate; butter, cheese, tallow; lard; horns; manures; ores of metals of all kinds; coal; pitch, tar, turpentine; ashes; timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed, and sawed, unmanufactured in whole or in part; firewood, plants, shrubs, and trees; pelts; wool; fish oil; rice; broomcorn and bark; gypsum, ground or unground; hewn, or wrought, or unwrought burr, or grindstones; dyestuffs; flax, hemp, and tow, unmanufactured; unmanufactured tobacco; rags;—shall be introduced into the United States free of duty, so long as the said treaty shall remain in force; subject, however, to be suspended in relation to the trade with Canada, on the condition mentioned in the fourth article of the said treaty; and that all the other provisions of the said treaty shall go into effect and be observed on the part of the United States.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the sixteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty five, and of the independence of the United States the seventy ninth. [L. S.]

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:
W. L. MARCY, *Secretary of State.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:
A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a convention between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Bavaria was concluded and signed at London, by their respective plenipotentiaries, on the twelfth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three; which convention, being in the English and German languages, is word for word, as follows:—

Convention for the Mutual Extradition of Fugitives from Justice, in certain Cases, concluded between the Government of the United States, on the one part, and the Kingdom of Bavaria, on the other part.

The United States of America and his Majesty the King of Bavaria, actuated by an equal desire to further the administration of justice, and to prevent the commission of crimes in their respective countries, taking into consideration that the increased means of communication between Europe and America facilitate the escape of offenders, and that, consequently, provision ought to be made in order that the ends of justice shall not be defeated, have determined to conclude an arrangement destined to regulate the course to be observed in all cases with reference to the extradition of such individuals, as having committed any of the offences hereafter enumerated, in one country, shall have taken refuge within the territories of the other. The constitution and laws of Bavaria, however, not allowing the Bavarian government to surrender their own subjects for trial before a foreign court of justice, a strict reciprocity requires that the government of the United States shall be held equally free from any obligation to surrender citizens of the United States.

For which purposes the high contracting powers have appointed as their plenipotentiaries:—

The President of the United States, James Buchanan, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States at the court of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

His Majesty the King of Bavaria, Augustus Baron de Cetto, his said Majesty's chamberlain, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at the court of her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, knight commander of the order for merit of the Bavarian Crown and of the order of merit of St. Michael, knight grand cross of the royal Grecian order of our Saviour:

Who, after reciprocal communication of their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed to the following articles:—

ARTICLE I.

The government of the United States and the Bavarian government promise and engage, upon mutual requisitions by them or their ministers, officers, or authorities, respectively made, to deliver up to justice all persons who, being charged with the crime of murder, or assault with intent to commit murder, or piracy, or arson, or robbery, or forgery, or the utterance of forged papers, or the fabrication or circulation of counterfeit money, whether coin or paper money, or the embezzlement of public moneys, committed within the jurisdiction of either party, shall seek an asylum, or shall be found within the territories of the other; provided that this shall only be done upon such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial, if the crime or offence had there been committed; and the respective judges and other magistrates of the two governments shall have power, jurisdiction, and authority, upon complaint made under oath, to issue a warrant for the apprehension of the fugitive or person so charged, that he may be brought before such judges or other magistrates respectively, to the end that the evidence of criminality may be heard and considered; and if, on such hearing, the evidence be deemed sufficient to sustain the charge, it shall be the duty of the examining judge or magistrate to certify the same to the proper executive authority, that a warrant may issue for the surrender of such fugitive.

The expense of such apprehension and delivery shall be borne and defrayed by the party who makes the requisition and receives the fugitive.

[ARTICLE II.]

The stipulations of this convention shall be applied to any other States of the German Confederation which may hereafter declare its accession thereto.

[ARTICLE III.]

None of the contracting parties shall be bound to deliver up its own citizens or subjects under the stipulations of this convention.

[ARTICLE IV.]

Whereas any person accused of any of the crimes enumerated in this convention, shall have committed a new crime in the territories of the State where he has sought an asylum or shall be found, such person shall not be delivered up under the stipulations of this convention until he shall have been tried and shall have received the punishment due to such new crime, or shall have been acquited thereof.

[ARTICLE V.]

The present convention shall continue in force until the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty eight; and if neither party shall have given to the other six months' previous notice of its intention then to terminate the same, it shall further remain in force until the end of twelve months, after either of the high contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of such intention; each of the high contracting parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice to the other at any time after the expiration of the said first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty eight.

[ARTICLE VI.]

The present convention shall be ratified by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, and by the government of Bavaria, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in London within fifteen months from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this convention and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate, in London, the twelfth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty three, and the seventy eighth year of the independence of the United States.

JAMES BUCHANAN, [L. S.]
AUG. DE CETTO, [L. S.]

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at London, on the first instant, by James Buchanan, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States, and Augustus Baron de Cetto, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of Bavaria, at the court of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on the part of their respective governments:—

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this eighteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty four, and of the independence of the United States of America the seventy-ninth. [L. S.]

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:
W. L. MARCY,
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRRSIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a treaty between the United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at Washington, on the 5th day of June last, which treaty is, word for word, as follows:—

The government of the United States being equally desirous with her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain to avoid further misunderstanding between their respective citizens and subjects, in regard to the extent of the right of fishing on the coasts of British North America, secured to each by article 1 of a convention between the United States and Great Britain, signed at London on the 20th day of October, 1818; and being also desirous to regulate the commerce and navigation between their respective territories and people, and more especially between her Majesty's possessions in North America and the United States, in such manner as to render the same reciprocally beneficial and satisfactory, have, respective, named plenipotentiaries to confer and agree thereupon—that is to say, the President of the United States of America, William L. Marcy, Secretary of State of the United States, and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, James, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Lord Bruce and Elgin, a peer of the United Kingdom, Knight of the most ancient and most noble Order of the Thistle, and governor general in and over all her Britannic Majesty's provinces on the continent of North America, and in and over the island of Prince Edward—who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:—

ARTICLE 1. It is agreed by the high contracting parties that, in addition to the liberty secured to the United States fishermen by the above mentioned convention of October 20, 1818, of taking, curing, and drying fish on certain coasts of the British North American colonies therein defined, the inhabitants of the United States shall have, in common with the subjects of her Britannic Majesty, the liberty to take fish of every kind, except shell fish, on the sea- coasts and shores, and in the bays, harbors, and creeks of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, and of the several islands thereunto adjacent, without being restricted to any distance from the shore, with permission to land upon the coasts and shores of those colonies and the islands thereof, and also upon Magdalen Islands, for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish: provided that, in so doing, they do not interfere with the rights of private property, or with British fishermen, in the peaceable use of any part of the said coast in their occupancy for the same purpose.

It is understood that the above mentioned liberty applies solely to the sea fishery, and that the salmon and shad fisheries, and all fisheries in rivers and the mouths of rivers, are hereby reserved, exclusively, for British fishermen.

And it is further agreed, that in order to prevent or settle any disputes as to the places to which the reservation of exclusive right to British fishermen, contained in this article, and that of fishermen of the United States, contained in the next succeeding article, apply each of the high contracting parties on the application of either to the other, shall, within six months thereafter, appoint a commissioner. The said commissioners, before proceeding to any business, shall make and subscribe a solemn declaration that they will impartially and carefully examine and decide, to the best of their judgment, and according to justice and equity, without fear, favor, or affection to their own country, upon all such places as are intended to be reserved and excluded from the common liberty of fishing, under this and the next succeeding article, and such declaration shall be entered on the record of their proceedings.

The commissioners shall name some third person to act as an arbitrator or umpire in any case or cases on which they may themselves differ in opinion. If they should not be able to agree upon the name of such third person, they shall each name a person, and it shall be determined by lot which of the two persons so named shall be the arbitrator or umpire in cases of difference or disagreement between the commissioners. The person so to be arbitrator or umpire shall, before proceeding to act as such in any case, make and subscribe a solemn declaration in a form similar to that which shall already have been made and subscribed by the commissioners, which shall be entered on the record of their proceedings.—In the event of the death, absence, or incapacity of either of the commissioners, or of the arbitrator or umpire, or of their or his omitting, declining, or ceasing to act as such commissioner, arbitrator, or umpire, another and different person shall be appointed or named as aforesaid to act as such commissioners, arbitrator, or umpire, in the place and stead of the person so originally appointed or named as aforesaid, and shall make and subscribe such declaration as aforesaid.

Such commissioners shall proceed to examine the coasts of the North American provinces and of the United States, embracing with the provisions of the first and second articles of this treaty, and shall designate the places reserved by the said articles from the common right of fishing therein.

The decision of the commissioners and of the arbitrator or umpire shall be given in writing in each case, and shall be signed by them respectively.

The high contracting parties hereby solemnly engage to consider the decision of the commissioners conjointly, or of the arbitrator or umpire, as the case may be, as absolutely final and conclusive in each case decided upon by them or him respectively.

ARTICLE 2. It is agreed by the high contracting parties that British subjects shall have, in common with the citizens of the United States, the liberty to take fish of every kind, except shell-fish, on the eastern sea coasts and shores of the United States north of the 36th parallel of north latitude, and on the shores of the several islands thereunto adjacent, and in the bays, harbors, and creeks of the said sea coasts and shores of the United States and of the said islands, without being restricted to any distance from the shore, with permission to land upon the said coasts of the United States and of the islands aforesaid, for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish: provided that, in so doing, they do not interfere with the rights of private property, or with the fishermen of the United States, in the peaceable use of any part of the said coasts in their occupancy for the same purpose.

It is understood that the above mentioned liberty applies solely to the sea fishery, and that salmon and shad fisheries, and all fisheries in rivers and mouths of rivers, are hereby reserved exclusively for fishermen of the United States.

ARTICLE 3. It is agreed that the articles enumerated in the schedule hereunto annexed, being the growth and produce of the aforesaid British colonies or of the United States, shall be admitted into each country, respectively, free of duty:—

Schedule

Grain, flour, and breadstuffs, of all kinds.
Animals of all kinds.
Fresh, smoked, and salted meats.
Cotton-wool, seeds, and vegetables.
Undried fruits, dried fruits.
Fish of all kinds.
Products of fish, and of all other creatures living in the water.
Poultry, eggs.
Hides, furs, skins, or tails, undressed.
Stone or marble, in its crude or unwrought state.
Slate.
Butter, cheese, tallow.
Lard, horns, manures.
Ores of metals, of all kinds.
Coal.
Pitch, tar, turpentine, ashes.
Timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed, and sawed, unmanufactured in whole or in part.
Firewood.
Plants, shrubs, and trees.
Pelts, wool.
Fish oil.
Rice, broomcorn, and bark.
Gypsum, ground, or unground.
Hewn, or wrought, or unwrought burr or grindstones.
Dyestuffs.
Flax, hemp, and tow, unmanufactured.
Unmanufactured tobacco.
Rags.*

ARTICLE 4. It is agreed that the citizens and inhabitants of the United States shall have the right to navigate the River St. Lawrence, and the canals in Canada used as the means of communicating between the great lakes and the Atlantic Ocean, with their vessels, boats, and crafts, as fully and freely as the subjects of her Britannic Majesty, subject only to the same tolls and other assessments as now are, or may hereafter be, exacted of her Majesty's said subjects; it being understood, however, that the British government retains the right of suspending this privilege on giving due notice thereof to the government of the United States.

It is further agreed, that if at any time the British government should exercise the said reserved right, the government of the United States shall have the right of suspending, if it think fit, the operation of article 3 of the present treaty, in so far as the province of Canada is affected thereby, for so long as the suspension of the free navigation of the River St. Lawrence or the canals may continue.

It is further agreed that British subjects shall have the right freely to navigate Lake Michigan with their vessels, boats, and crafts, so long as the privilege of navigating the River St. Lawrence, secured to American citizens by the above clause of the present article, shall continue; and the government of

*See act of 1854, ch. 269, and act of 1855, ch. 144, carrying out the provisions of this treaty.

[CONTINUED ON FIRST PAGE.]